

the custom of old warriors, we have publicly acknowledged you to be the chief of the government.

Done at head-quarters at Port-au-Prince, October 21, 1806.

(Signed) C. GERIN.
Minister of war and the marine.

Commanding general of the 2d division of the East.

SAYOR and VIVAT,
Generals of Brigade.

BONNETT,
Adjutant-general in chief of the staff.
[Here follows a large number of other signatures.]

(Baltimore American.)

CONGRESS.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 6.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Tracy, calling upon the President for information relative to the negotiations pending with Great-Britain, was taken up, and negatived—Yeas 5—Noes 18.

Agreeably to notice given on Wednesday Mr. Bradley presented a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January 1808.

This bill is the same with that before the senate at their last session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 8.

Mr. Crowninshield offered a resolution, requesting the secretary of the treasury to furnish the house of Representatives with a statement of the amount of deposits of money in the United States and other banks, for the three last years, together with the balances therein remaining, distinguishing the amount for each year. His object was, if the resolution passed the house, ultimately to raise a revenue from these balances. He believed there were three or four millions now in the banks, which, at an interest of six per cent would yield an annual revenue of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The resolution was agreed to.

December 11.

The bill suspending the operation of the non importation law till the 1st July next was yesterday read a third time in the senate. The question was then put: "shall the bill pass?" when Dr. Mitchell offered an amendment nearly in the following words: "Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by proclamation, to grant a further suspension of the before-mentioned law, for any period not exceeding the 31st day of December next, if in his opinion the national honor and interest shall require it." It was then ordered that the bill, together with the proposed amendment, be referred to a select committee of 3 members—the committee to consist of Messrs. Giles, Mitchell and Baldwin.

In the house of representatives this day, Mr. Clifton, after a speech of considerable length, submitted a resolution to the following effect: Resolved, by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be void to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution, viz. the words contained in the last clause of the eighth section of the constitution of the U. States, as follows: "(Congress shall have power) to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof," shall be construed so as to comprehend only such laws as shall have a natural connection with or relation to the powers expressly mentioned, or which may be delegated by the constitution, to any department of the government. He had brought forward this proposition, believing as he did, that by a misconstruction of the words in this clause, which, he said, were not perhaps sufficiently explicit, a power had been formerly exercised, which the constitution had not intended to be vested in any department of the federal government; he alluded to the "ever to be execrated sedition law." He then adverted to the uncertainty which existed with respect to our views of federalism; from which he concluded, that although there did not appear a disposition at present to renew the law, yet this might not always be the case; it might at no distant day be again reviewed. He then took a general view of the principles of the federal constitution—of the gradual steps from one usurpation to another—of the deep and solitary gloom of despotism which yet prevailed in many countries of the globe, dwell much on the dangers of a consolidated government—and concluded by hoping, that the people of the U. States would never lose sight of the glorious principles for which they bled, and that the blessings of their happy form of government might be co-existent with time.

The resolution was then referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

December 13.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee, to whom had been referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill to suspend the non importation act, made a report, viz.

To agree to the first amendment proposed by the Senate, which is to strike out the following words at the end of the section—"This act shall take effect from and after the passing thereof"—with an amendment, viz. "to add after the word 'remit,' as follows—"on payment by the parties by whom such penalty, fine or forfeiture may have been incurred, of all costs which have accrued, or may accrue before notice of this act shall have been received by the attorneys of the several districts of the U. S."

And to agree to the second amendment, authorizing the President to suspend the non importation act till the 31st of December.

A concurrence with the first amendment was carried without a division.

Mr. Dawson moved to amend the amendment of the Senate by substituting the words "public interest," in lieu of the words "public service."

Mr. Dawson's motion was agreed to—Yeas 43—Noes 40.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment carried—Yeas 83—Nays 23.

Tuesday, December 16.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had concurred in the amendments of the House to their amendments to the bill to suspend the operation of an act, entitled, "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same."

This bill, consequently, only requires the signature of the President to be a law.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.

Previous to the sailing of Capt. Campbell, who arrived the day before yesterday from Montevideo, the Spaniards assaulted and retook Buenos Ayres, which had been captured a short time before, by the British troops under General Beresford, making the whole of the British forces their prisoners. The squadron of Sir Home Popham, however, was still in the neighborhood, and Montevideo was threatened with a blockade. Neutral vessels were allowed only seven days to depart, and then to take with them the cargoes they had brought in, or be in ballast; and vessels entering or quitting that port, after the time just mentioned, were to be considered as prizes.

Buenos Ayres was captured by the British on the 28th of June last, and retaken by the Spaniards about the middle of August. It was deemed of so much consequence, that the British government is stated to have appointed General Beresford to the governorship of it, with the same salary that had been allowed to the Spanish governor—ten thousand pounds per annum!

Dec. 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Hamburg ships Johanna, Heinerich & Gerhard, from that city. Capt. Wiltern, of the former ship, left the city on the first day of November. He gives us the details of the operations of the Grand Armies up to that period. The battle of the 14th October, of which we have already given the French account, was the last one which had been fought when he sailed. The statement of that battle as detailed by captain W. differs materially from what has been published. "The French army is stated to have consisted of 250,000 men; the Prussian army of 120,000. The battle was considered as one of the most bloody and obstinately contested which has been fought since the commencement of Buonaparte's career. For a long time the victory was doubtful: The right and left wings of the French army were repulsed with great loss by the Prussian cavalry; but the battle was ultimately won by the superior numbers of the French infantry. A fresh body of 77,000 men, commanded by Marshal Ney, who came up in the middle of the action, decided the fate of the day. They penetrated the centre of the Prussian line in the form of a wedge, and succeeded in breaking it, and routing the army. The loss in killed and wounded is considered to have been about equal on each side. Two French Generals of distinction fell in the action. The Duke of Brunswick lost an eye in the action; but none of the Prussian Generals were killed as stated in the French account. Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed in a subsequent engagement. The Prussian troops are stated to have fought with a courage bordering on desperation, but they were overpowered by superior force. Notwithstanding this defeat, however, the Prussian forces had again rallied, and another battle was shortly expected. The Prussian army was collecting at and in the vicinity of the impregnable fortress of Magdeburg. An army of reserve, of 80,000 men, was also in readiness to meet the enemy. Two Russian armies, one of 80,000 men, and another of 50,000, were approaching by forced marches the scene of action; they had arrived in Prussian Poland. Buonaparte had arrived at Potsdam, within a few miles of Berlin. All the treasure, military stores, &c. had been removed from that city.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jan. dated, October 28th 1806.

"I find markets dull, the people apparently poverty struck. I almost think I have by mistake got into Barbadoes. The planters of this island being by parental authority prohibited sending their produce to the market where it is wanted, and obliged to ship it to England, where the people are too poor to buy but a very small proportion of it, and Buonaparte being so hard hearted as to prevent its admission into almost all the ports in Europe; of course it remains unsold in the King's Ware-houses in England. The consequence declares that the war freight, Premi-

um and other charges they pay on the shipments are more than they will realize.

"Nothing seems to keep life and spirit in these poor oppressed people, but the licensed Spanish Traders, who kindly bring Doubloons and Dollars, about sufficient in quantity to pay for the real positive necessities of life furnished them from America. The consequences must I think soon be an opening of their ports, and a free trade with the United States.

WILMINGTON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1806.

List of American Vessels lying in Kingston, Jan. October 29th 1806, waiting for adjudication, detained by different ships of war of his Britannic Majesty.

Schooner Speculator, Enoch Lee master, from New-York, found dismasted in the Mona Passage, towed into Jamaica by —, afterwards libelled on pretence of her being bound for Lagaira.

Brig Truxton, Jones, from Bahia Honda, (Cuba), bound for Boston, detained in consequence of her coming from an out Port of Cuba.

Brig Richmond, Sawyer, bound for Boston, from Cayannas, (Cuba,) guilty of coming from an out Port of Cuba.

Brig Mary, Foster, bound for Philadelphia, guilty of coming from St. Martha.

Schooner Four Sisters, Dowland, bound for Boston, guilty of coming from Lagaira.

Schooner Eclipse, Frazier, from Baltimore, crime not known.

Sloop Saucy Jack, Gareia, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with Lumber, suspected to be guilty of having money on board.

Brig Mercury, Adams, bound for Boston, guilty of coming from Trinidad, Isle of Cuba.

Sloop Two Sisters, from Philadelphia, guilty of being bound for St. Jago, C.

The schooner Ma-lockawando, John P. Swan, of Salem, failed from St. Thomas Dec. 9, in company with the sch'r Hope, John Noble, of Portsmouth, N. H. bound to Philadelphia—at 7 P. M. spoke him bound back to St. Thomas, with his main boom carried away. Left at St. Thomas Ships General Hamilton, Williams, of Portland; Hiram, Hammon, of Wiscasset; Brig Doufe, of Portland.

Charleston, Dec. 15.

The British ship John, capt. Phillips, from Congo, with 389 slaves, to Mr. T. W. Rawlinson, in beating in yesterday, got ashore on Cumings' Flats—she has since broken, and will be totally lost. The crew and slaves were brought up to town in the pilot boats, last evening.

Capt. Malcolm, on the 29th November, in lat. 30. 48. long. 67. 40, spoke ship Eunice, 19 days from Grenada for Boston. December 11, in lat. 34. 10. long. 78. spoke brig Rambler, 18 days from Tobago, for Wilmington.

Capt. Glen, on the 10th November, in lat. 30. 20. long. 40. spoke ship Independence, from Charleston for Africa. December 6, in lat. 30. 49. long. 76. 8. spoke ship Savannah, Delano, 77 days from Liverpool for Savannah. December 7, in lat. 31. 30. in long. 76, fell in with the wreck of the sch'r Polly, capt. Williams, of Wilmington, both masts gone, and nearly full of water. The sea running very high, no boat could live; and capt. Glen was compelled to run along side with his brig, and throw out ropes to the people on the wreck. They succeeded in getting on board, capt. Williams and a boy; but the mate, Mr. SHAS HALE, having unfortunately let go his hold, was drowned.

The Polly sailed from Wilmington, N. C. for this port, on the 1st December, and for several days after experienced very severe weather; lost her deck load, and in a gale from N. N. W. on the 7th, she was totally dismasted. She was loaded with naval stores and lumber, principally owned by the capt. Mr. Hale was a native of Glastenberg, in Connecticut.

Capt. Miller left at Long-Island, the schooner Pencilupper, Boyd, of this port, to sail next day. Sch'r Betsy, Choste, of this port, sailed from Long-Island for Ragged-Island, about the 25th ult. On Friday last, in lat. 32. 40. long. 79. 35. capt. M. spoke brig —, Williams from Antigua bound to Wilmington, 19 days out.

Dec. 17.

Capt. Hildreth, (of the brig Venus, from New-York) on the 2d inst. in lat. 36. 5. long. 75. 10. was brought to and boarded by the British frigate Cambrian, who overhauled the brig's papers, bills of lading, and people's protections, and detained her an hour and an half. December 11, spoke schooner Nancy, Warrington, from Jamaica, bound to Wilmington, N. C. had lost his mainmast ten days before, and was then under his fore-sail and jib, which were very much shattered—the wind being S. W. he bore away for the Chesapeake, but said he expected to run her ashore that night, if the wind came to the northward, which it did about 7 P. M.

Dec. 20.

Captain Gardner, arrived the day before yesterday, spoke the ship Smallwood, Sharnwell, of Baltimore, for Liverpool, out 6 weeks, in a very leaky condition, about to put back; brig Commerce, of Baltimore, put back in distress, one week out; and, in lat. 33. long. 26. ship Thomas, from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans, out 33 days.

His honor Brockhoff Livingston, Esq. has been appointed by the President an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in place of Judge Patterson, deceased.

CUSTOM-HOUSE WILMINGTON.

ENTERED
Dec. 22—Sch'r. Vandyck, Panchard, Salem
23—A. E. I. Haley, Charleston
Brig Reuben, Stockings' Tobago, with rum to the captain.

Rambler, Pope, Tobago
29—Sch'r. Regulator, M. Henry, Charleston
Powder Point, Smith, Sulu

Ship Nancy, Morton, New-York
Sch'r. Madockawando, Swan, St. Thomas, with sugar, coffee and rum, to Gautier & Co.

Sch'r. Union, Tiscomb, Newbury Port
Brig Merchant, Samuel Pope, Tobago, with rum and molasses, to the Captain.

Montezuma, Lincoln, Antigua, with sugar and rum, to Gautier & Co.

Sch'r. Confidence, Merrill, Tobago
Ship Washington, Forman, Jamaica
Sch'r. Gorham Lovell, Lovell, Boston

Brig Alexis, Lewington, Greenock, with salt and coal, to John Lord.

Hiram, Church, Jamaica

CLEARED
Dec. 22—Sch'r. Rainbow, Phumb, Barbadoes
Ship Enterprise, Conyar, Liverpool
23—Brig Matilda, Boswick, Barbadoes
27—Sloop Sally, M-Lean, Barbadoes

PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.

	Dis.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.
BACON per 100 lbs.	13	—	14	—
Cotton per lb.	30	—	30 1/2	—
Coffee per lb.	30	—	33 1/2	—
Corn per bushel,	75	—	1	—
Meal do.	1	—	25	—
Rice	3	—	3	—
Tobacco,	5	—	50	—
Flour per barrel, new	6	—	30	—
Ditto per half barrel,	4	—	—	—
Lumber per M.	10	—	18	—
W. o. hhd. staves,	20	—	25	—
R. o. do. do. do.	12	—	16	—
W. o. bl. do. rough	13	—	—	—
Shingles per 1000,	1	—	75	—
Sugar per cwt.	6	—	9	—
Molasses per gallon	40	—	35	—
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	75	—	—	—
Jamaica do. 4th p.	90	—	—	—
N. E. do.	50	—	55	—
Tar per barrel,	1	—	25	—
Turpentine,	2	—	2	—

Will be Hired

AT the Court-hous in Wilmington, on the third of January 1807, several valuable negroes belonging to the estate of Thomas Moore, dec. The conditions will be made known on the day of hire.

Thomas C. Howe, Ex'r.
December 22, 1806.

Will be offered for sale, at auction,

On the 6th day of January next,

AVAILABLE WATER LOT

adjoining the new building of Captain T. N. Gautier—the Lot is 66 feet wide on Front-street, and of that width on the river—on the Lot is a small shed Dwelling House and Kitchen, and is fenced with boards. Terms six months credit for one half the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—Sixty days credit for the other half, the purchaser giving notes with approved enders, payable and negotiable at the Bank of Cape-Fear.

JAMES WALKER.

December 23.

THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, 5th January, 1807, The THALIAN ASSOCIATION will perform the much admired Comedy, in five Acts, written by Henry Morton, Esq. called

A Cure for the Heart Ache;

To which will be added
An Entertainment, in two Acts, called
High Life below Stairs.

Doors will be opened at six, and the performance commence at seven o'clock.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. Lloyd and Anderson, Mr. Charles Jones, and the Treasurer, Mr. Hiwill.

N. B. The Association having found much difficulty in procuring Plays for representation, such as will merit the applause of the Public, they will thankfully receive on loan from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington any dramatic pamphlets, which will be returned at the expiration of the season, or at any moment called for. The want of a Book Store, induces this advertisement. Those inclined to favor the Association, will please leave their Books at Messrs. Lloyd & Anderson's, with J. W. Hiwill or H. Pelham.

TO LET,

THE Store and Cellar adjoining the subscribers, whereof immediate possession will be given—Also the two Brick Stores in Market-Street, belonging to J. F. Burgwin—they will be completed and ready to receive tenants in about a month—enquire of

GILES & BURGWIN.

December 20.